#### EPRING WATER.

here Springs country. Many hundred

where other remedies have filled. The

could name. They may be indiated in offset. The peach can be analyzed, but est diamond is known to be only pure carbon

## SPRING WATER.

o designate 3 by the letter "A.7". Do not occup USES.

ewaler a based upon the effects in diseases of Seconds, Khibayes, and Spinor, and seds with cases of Chemic Dyspeptin, Constitution is, Cotassons Affections, General Lecturgy

Figure Sentetury Sewent.

Wastiff wron, D. C., Applicat, 1995, No. 21 Park-rows, N. F.

og you to accept my filmins for the cue of "Surability you have kindly sent ms. It is see y
Very thaly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

From the Hos. Fernando Wood., New York, May 15, 1 FERNANDO WOOD.

estime a tre "Sautory A Spring Water" are a Langue a Water, and I have found it from us the mineral water as a suffection of a Lever take. It manus he recommended to LAY (1002).

From the Hon. Schugler Collax, Speaker of the House of Repre-

mentalives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1998.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1998.
In obliced for the case of correlage A Spring Water, "sold any existence of the ran passarys. It is structure and more in Compless. Water, but the interested action texts to not as the se it may be to others. I am greatly others to you see it may be to others. I am greatly others to you see it may be to others.

From Mayor Hoffman, Mayon's Oresce, New York, May 3, 1868. John F. Henry, see Serie Saraings Spring Co.

Bran Sin: I have received and used the low of Saraings A

Bran Sin: I have received and used the low of Saraings A

Sering Water which you were hidd educed to end use. I find it as

sell-out. Without disparaging any other apring, I can say with pleasure
that this equals any 1 new ever known.

CHAN T. HOPFMAN. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

From Rev. Galdner Spring, D. D. Naw-Yong, May 18, 1966 th profit the "Satatoga Spring Water" I think 1 have used with profit the "Santaga Spring Wate." I think it schools properties are superior to say other mineral water.

Respectfully.

GARDNER SPRING.

- - I have for several reara made a liberal and profitable use of the various mineral waters of Saratora, but inone of them have dealt with me, so efficiently and healtifully as the water of the re-wally special "Saratogs A Sarious", PRAVAGO TANLOS.

EDWARD TAYLOR.

Pestor of the South Congregational Church.

The Hen. Honace Grazzaw, Editor of N. V. Tribone save draw great considers in the mineral waters of Serators, and can recommend the water of the "Sarators A Spring" with much pleasure.

Lindencourt Bridgeport, Coun. May 1 1908.

Uses Sim: Uses repected trials. I find the "Sacroux A Sprin
Water "al find the propoletors recommend it to be I think it,
sortions to any water I have ever drank in or from Sarrings.

Trialy yours.

Reserves. May be a paid.

JOHN 5, HANK, esq. Secrebry.

BEAR SIR: I splice in Services welet. I have drank of the waters of all his aptions in Services, and with eather impactability and a full indonescent of the other springs, I am from to say the "A Water" possesses qualifie, and produces effects I have not discovered in any other water. Their materias are too little appearated. We ento my house connected as agents of this Water I should answer you in more emblace terms.

From the Rev. E. H. Chaple.

Bran Sts. I have be worked only the "Virlay" mineral water, at I have be sixed your "Sensorn A Wester," and think very highly fit.

Respectfully yours.

E. H. CHAPIN.

If those who suffer from toroid livers, and who experience the host of applearant servations which result from "historics as a conducted that water, the product of theying Wadorn, they unjud suffer for that greater host of so called," remedies," which prepared by harm, particle largely of his ignorance and imperfections.

Your respectfully,

Last season, while visiting Sarkages, my attention was called to the waters of the "Saratoga A Smiles by Major Lebund of Union Utal". I Seemed upon using them that I Seemed immediate and having benefit. They are travaluable. I have used these maters bottled with the same satisfactory results. No faulty also as he without them.

Yours, truly,

DANIEL S. MILLER,
Femouly Lee, Dater & Miller.

THE TRADE LIBERALLY BEALT WITH.

The Suratoga A Spring Water is securily sucked in cases of for the same and of two dozen quarts. It results sucked in cases of forgress Water, but in quantities costs less to the trade.

DEMAS RARNES & Ca. New York.

Agents for the Sambaga "A Spring Water Co.

Sold by design in every place, and by the histories firms:

Recommended Co. New Yorks.

# WAR!

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Great Battle at Custozza Between the Italians and Austrians.

DEFEAT OF THE ITALIANS.

The Austrians Take Two Thousand Prisoners.

The Italians Retreat Across the Mincio

Invasion of Lombardy by the Austrians.

Gen. Garibaldi Invading the Tyrol.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE PRUSSIANS.

The Main Army of the Prussians Advancing into Behemia.

The Hanoverian Army Ready to Capitulate.

Bearly all the Worthern States of · Germany Withdraw from the Confederation.

HESSE-CASSEL TO BE ANNEXED TO PRUSSIA.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Resignation of Ministers Accepted by the Queen.

Statement of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone.

GREAT POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

MILITARY REVOLT IN SPAIN.

The steamship Saxonia from Southampton, on th 5th of June, arrived here yesterday with three days later

potin arrived June 25. The Brezillan, from New-York, th Worcester, from Baltimore, and the Propontia from Philadel phia, arrived at Liverpoot June 25.

### THE WAR IN ITALY.

PASSAGE OF THE MINCIO BY THE ITALIANS.

According to the announcements made by Austrian outposts, the Balian army passed the Mincio this morning near Goice, and are advancing slowly to Hoverbella.

The Italian army crossed the Mincio to-day, without meet ing any resistance from the Austrians. REPREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS-THE ITALIANS ADVANCING

VERONA, Saturday-10 r. M. At 2 o clock this afternoon the Austrian Pulz Brigade eached the outlying forts of Verona without loss,

baying been pushed back by a greatly superior force of Italian cavalry, which, however, did not charge. The Italians advancing upon both sides of the Minclo, to

ward Peschiera, were repulsed by a short cannonade from the outer forts of that stronghold.

Judging from the preparations upon the Lower Po, Cialdini will throw bridges across to night near Polesella.

#### Grent Battle at Custozza - Repulse of the VERONA, Sunday, 2 p. m.

A great battle has been in progress since the morning between the

Italians and Austrians.

Both wings of the Italian army have already been repulsed.

The Austrians have occupied the hights of the Stelvio. THE ITALIAN DISPATCHES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS-Sunday Evening. A desperate engagement has just taken place in front of Verona, usting almost the shole day. The First Army Corps, which was intended to occupy positions between Perchiera and Verona, did not

The Second and Third Army Corps were unable to deliver the First Corps from the assault it had to sustain against an over-

The two latter corps are almost intact.

BEES IA, Monday. The First Italian Army Corps attacked the Austrian positions near Peschiera yesterday.

The Cerale Division suffered very heavy losses. Gen. Cerale

The engagement was prolonged, and the definite result not un favorable, the Italian Corps having maintained their positions. Prince Amadeus was slightly wounded, and has arrived at

An Austrian detachment has descended from the Steleio Pass and occupied Bormio in Lombordy last night.

OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN DISPATCH. Austrian Headquarters, Sunday. The Archduke Albrecht has forwarded the following dispatch

"the Austrian army while advancing toward the Mincio was attacked to-day by the forces under the command of King Victor Emanuel. Our army carried Montenento by assault; and it, and took several prisoners." Customa at the close of the engagement at 5 p. m.

" Our forces took several cannon and many prisoners, and behaved with extraordinary valor and endurance.

" The King employed in the attack the three corps of the army of the Mineio and the reserve.

" Prince Amadeus and many Generals were wounded. The spirits."

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1866.

AUSTRIAN HEADQARTERS, ZERBARE, Monday, The Imperial troops have repulsed the enemy at all points after a hot fight, not without considerable losses. Customas was taken by storm, which caused a fresh struggle before that position, in which 2,000 Italians were taken prisoners. The troops are animated by the best spirit.

FURTILER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE-WHEREAROUTS OF GEN CIALDINI-600 AUSTRIAN PRISONEUS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, June 25, 4:10 p. mi. The left wing and center of the Royal troops had crossed the cità their full and combined forces. The Italian positions were captured and recaptured, the Royal troops displaying great ralor in the presence of the overwhelming forces of Ametria. In the evening the Reyal troops still occupied Gotto, Volta.

Cavriana and Solferino. During yesterday the Italians sustained great losses. Princs Amadeus, Gon, Cerale and others were more or less seriously

wounded, and Gen. Villarey was killed. Prince Humbert performed prodigies of valor.

The news respecting Prince Amadeus is reassuring. Gen. Cinidint, with his whole army, continues to occupy positions on the Po.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE MONITEUR. PARIS, June 56. The Moniteur of this morning, in its bulletin, confirms the ntelligence that the Italian army under King Victor Eman-

uel has been forced to recross the Minclo. It adds that Gen. Cialdini has not yet crossed the Po. AUSTRIANS DEFEATED BY VOLUNTURES. Bucseta, June 25-Eccaing. To-day an engagement took place between the Italian Voly

enteers and the Austrians, between the bridge of Caffaro and

The volunteers had no losses.

THE ITALIANS UNDAUNTED-LATEST NEWS PROM THE

the mushakable resolution of the country to make every which attended the first attempt is but a new motive for redoubled energy and perseverance, and they declare that the contry has fall confidence in the army, nothing doubting but that it will achieve a brilliant revenge.

According to the same journals the Italian fleet is im for action, and the army is in good discipline, and anxious to be again confronted with the enemy.

The fresh troops under Gen. Ciablini are awaiting further orders, and the volunteers are burning to repeat their recent necess at Ladrene.

Public opinion is calm and determined.

No news has been received from the army since that dated enterday evening.

Prince Amadeus is better, and hopes are entertained of the ecovery of Gen. Cerale.

The wounds received by other officers of high rank are no THE PASSES OF THE ALTS.

BRENT June 24. The Austrians have occupied the hights of the Stelvio.

Garibaid) is near Lake Garda. CHUR (CANTON OF GRISONS), June 11, Travelers arrived here state that the Italian Velonteers under Garibaldi have occupied the Stelvio Pass, Joch, and

Ginrus, and that their outposts extend to Finstermainz. It is asserted that Garibaldi intends marching through the

JUNE 27.

Tyrol direct to Munich. AN AUSTRIAN SEMI-OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

Italians have commenced hostilities before the expiration of the term of three days fixed by Gen. de la Marmora in his declaration of the 20th inst. THE TUALIAN PARLIAMENT.

The semi-official Wiener Abendpost announces that the

Yesterday afternoon the Senate approved the bill adopted by the Chamber of Deputies granting extraordinary financial powers to the Government.

Baron RicasoB read a dispatch from the King, dated June 12, Evening, in which His Mujesty said, "I and Gen. de la Marmora have inspected the Mincio. I shall cross the river to-morrow morning with ten divisions."

The reading of this dispatch was received with prolonged

The President of the Senate subsequently delivered a speech

announcing the close of the session. ADDRESSES FROM TRIESTE AND ISTRIA - MEASURES OF RIGOR

IN VENETIA. June 24-Evening. Baron Ricasoli received this morning deputations of citizens of Trieste and Istria, who presented addresses expressing the

wish of those populations to be united with Italy. Signor Visconti Venosta has arrived at Messina from Con-

stantinople, and will set out to morrow for Florence. According to intelligence published by the Florence papers this evening fresh measures of rigor had been adopted by the Austrian authorities in Venetia. They have ordered a large

number of citizens to leave Trieste and Istria within 24 hours. AUSTRIAN FLOTILLA ON THE LAKE DI GARDA.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH-50, 3, The Austrian fittilin on the Lago di Garda, austhoring vis gunboats, have cannonaded the enemy's entrenchments on the Lombard share without sustaining any losses,

PASSAGE OF THE PO BY THE ITALIANS. On the 23d inst, the enemy in great force crossed th: Po at several points below Polesella. The Imperial outposts withdrew and came upon a reconnoitering party upon the line of Curtalone, which they drove back, taking several prisoners.

SORTIE OF THE CARRISON OF MANTUA.

VIENNA, Monday, 11:40 c. m. The Archduke Albert telegraphs from Zerdare yesterday

"The Imperial army debouched at daybreak from Verona, occupied the hights of San Giustinat Soma, and Sommacampagna, and attacked with a change of front toward the south, the enemy's columns which were advancing on the line of Saliouze to Sommacampagna in considerable force, with much artillery. The Imperial troops repulsed the enemy at all points, after a very severe and bloody struggle. Finally, Custozza was taken by assault. All the troops fought with extraordinary bravery. They captured several guns and about 2,000 prisoners, and are animated by the best spirit.

"On the 23d just the garrison of Mantua made a sortie upon the enemy's corps of observation at Curtatone, repulsed RETREAT OF THE ITALIANS ACROSS THE MINCHO.

The following telegram has been received from the Archduke Albert, dated this morning: "The enemy's forces driven back by our army recrossed the Mincio yesterday evening. The Imperial army is in the best condition and in excellent

enemy appears to have brought all his troops in succession . The battle of yesterday is called by the Archduke the Battle

FLORENCE, Monday. The Italian fleet left Tarento on the 23d. Its destination is

The Results of the Battle at Custozza.

The Results of the Battle at Unstezza.

From The Leadon There.

The Italian army under the King and Della Marmora has failen back in good order across the Mincio, and taken up a position behind Goito, at Yolin, Cavrisma, and Saferine, on Lombard ground. Cistilian had not crossed the Pe up to the latest accounts, and the intelligence of the disaster at Castocax will almost certainly induce him to shandon his projected advance into Venetia. On the Alpa, while the Austriana have secured possession of the Sickive Pars, and came down upon Bormio, in the Valtedium, the Garibaidians have pushed forward from Breech to the Bridge of Cafrar and Lodrone they have driven the Austrian pass whence two roads branch off to Trento and Riva, on the Lake of Garda. At Ledrone they have driven the Austrians from their positions, not without bloodshed. This Alpine warfare can, however, only be accessory to the neovements of the main armies in the plain, and these must be for some time paralyzed by the heavy how with which the industriers of Austria to act otherwise than on the defensive.

If there ever was a chance for direlement to step in with

the human race. Were such a peacewaker to arise, it fully rely on all the support of the English Generum after late whose hands the Administration may fail, so on the sympathy of the English prople.

### The Defeat of the Intian Army.

The defeat of the Italian army in front of Verona wa

days agree on all creantial points. Meagers and requests as telegraphic brevity and teconhail reserve increasing make them, show displations and deconhail reserve increasing make them, about the reserve in the part of the foliations, and dignity of the being-rests on either side. There is an object attention and dignity of the being-rests on either side. There is an object attention to the part of the folians to disputes or political the magnitude of their disaster, no unseemly caultations on the part of the Austrians, not one word of disputes or met of the fire. By bring past and even generous toward on another, these combatants seem to act upon that wise maxim which teaches us to deal with remainer as with men who may at some future period become friends.

The Haisan army divided into three corps and a receive-making up a force of from 80,000 to 96,000 combatants—after ercosing the Mincio at Goito and other prints on Saturday afterneon, and sending reconnoitering partice toward Peschiera and Verona, equalistant from the two fortresses. On the enabling morning an attempt was misde upon those high position of Som, Somma Campagna, and Sauta Gunstina, which command the 15 miles' rathway line joining the two strong-holds, positions which played a conspicuous part in the campaign of 18ts. The object of the Italians was evidently to take possession of the rathway, so as to isolate Prachiera and secure a basis of operations against Verona. The Austrians, however, who were massed in great force at Verona, salled forth from the place at daybreas, and, muticipating the Italian movements, took up their position upon those hills, which are now everywhere birathing with bustnoss and redoubts, and may be looked upon as mere outworks of the two citatels, extending from the place at daybreas, and, muticipating the Italian movements, took up their position upon those hills, which are now everywhere birathing with bustnoss and redoubts, and may be looked upon as mere outworks of the two citatels, extending from the place of one

they also carried the position of Castozza, a spot fatal to Italian sims in their encounter with Endetzhi in July, 1848. The systems captured several guis and about 2,000 prisoners, and behaved, as the Archduke Albert's belletin assures us, and as we may readily believe, with even more than their ordinary bravery and endurance. On the same evening the Italian army was obliged to recross the Mincio.

The Italian accounts of the engagement present no points of material difference. According to them, the First Army Coyps was sent forward to occopy some positions between Poschiera and Verons, but, being surrounded by superformers, it "failed to effect its purpose," and the description given of its losses in the content leaves us little doubt that it was all but annihilated. The Second and Third Corps, unable to—it is not very clear for what reason—to advance to its recene, were still in the evening "almost intact." It was also stated from Breecia that the army had maintained its position; but there is little doubt that it had to windraw across the Mincio later in the night. The Italians had several of their Generals wounded, among others, the King's second one. Prince Amudeus, who has arrived at Breecia.

The Italians, we are assured, behaved with great beroism, and no doubt, although they lost the day, they came off without loss of honer. An advance agrees the whole italian nation, and the men in command could think of nothing better than dashing their heads against those formidable stone walls. There may be bravery in so desperate an attempt to take the bull by the horns, but we believe it would be impossible for the King or La Marmora to say what results they expected from their ill-conceived and worse executed attempt. It was a bestly in which they staked the very existence of their army, while their enemies in the worst event was no other risk than that of a safe and leisurely retreat behing the shelter of their bastions. The least that may be said of its that, the the Balaklava charge, "Cetait beas, mais cell Indianas were on this occasion outnumbered by their enemies for the Austrians bave from 200,000 to 250,000 men in Venetia and as they had in their hands that most formidable of all on gines of modern warfare, the railway, they had probably imaged three fourths at least of their troops in Verona ready for the long expected Italian inroad. The Archduke's bulletins, in fact, never speak of garrisons, but tell us that "the Imperial army "was in the field.

tine, in fact, never speak of garrisons, but tell us that "the Imperial army" was in the field.

The King of Huly has folion back behind the Mincio, where he is not likely to be pursued; but notifier, perhaps, will the condition of his shattered army enable him to resume the offensive for some time to come. We have Austrian official assurence that Cialdini crossed the Po at Pelsestia on the 23d. The tidlings of the King's retreat, however, ought to disconcert all the plans of the commander of the Fourth Corps, as he would at Padaa, or anywhere else on the line between Verona and Venice, fall in with forces with which his 60,000 men would be unable to contend. The Italian fact, we learn from Florence, steamed from Taranto on the 23d; but, if its destination be Venice, Persano is not likely to find any if its destination be venice, Persano is not likely to find any one to cooperate with him on the mainland. The failure of the King on the Mincia will probably break down the whole enterprise.

But, although the Italians men with so severe a rebuke at the very outset, they will find that they have not fought in vain. The mere consciousness that they have a lacen the field unsupported, and have fought not including them with good confidence the very outside the value of value of the value of value

#### The Movements of Garibaldi.

The Indépendance contains the following respecting to movements of Garibaldi, which, if true, appear to be of the cet extraordinary character;
After having occupied Sondrio and Bormio in the Valtelli-

### THE WAR IN GERMANY.

# The Prussians Advancing into Austrian Terri-

ENGAGEMENT WITH SAXON TROOPS. PRAGUE, June 22. The Prussians have passed across the Hights of

He leders, where they had an encounter with the Saxon troops. They have seized 12 Leomotives in Planen. THE PRUSSIAN TROOPS IN SANONY. PHACUE, June 22.

The Prussians have marched toward Bodenbuch, but their advance was arrested by the obstacles which had been placed in their line of march. They left on one side the Saxon Fortress

Sellisekenau and Rumburg have been occupied by the Prus-Trave ers state that the Prussian troops who occupied Dres-

den have left a small garrison in that city, and have proceeded ENGAGEMENT IN SILESIA-THE AUSTRIANS DEFFATED.

Hostilities have been commenced by the Prussian army corps in Silesia. Early yesterday morning, three Prussian de, tachments were sent out to reconnecter tward Zückmantel, Friedberg and Freiwalden. The last of these detachments between Breitenfurt and Sandhabel came upon an Austian

regiment of Hussars.

The Prussian needle gun was very effective, and enabled the 10th Fusilier Regiment to repulse easily the charge of the The Austrians lost eight men killed and five wounded.

PRUSSIAN TROOFS ENTERING PORFMIA. The Prassians who were threatening this town yesterday have suddenly withdrawn to Pirns, and have entered Bohemia passing through Neastadt and Schintz. They appear to be marching in the direction of Silesin. Yesterday an unim-

No casualties occurred on the Prussian side.

patrols near Priodorichsham. Pive Prassians were killed, and two Penssians and two horses were captured. ZITTAU, June 23. The army of Prince Frederick Charles crossed the frontier int

portant skirmish took pince between Austrian and Pressian

The Prussian troops, under Prince Frederick Charles, ar rived at Reichenberg on the Bohemian frontier, venterday. DIFFAT OF PRUSSIANS IN GALLICIA.

by a battalion of Prassisn infantry and two divisions of cavalry, which retreated after a loss of eight killed and several

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO BOHEMIA. BESLIN, June 25.

Prince Royal, Prince Frederic Charles and Gen. Herwarth, coninne to advance into Bohemia.

Up to the present no serious engagement has taken place. AN ENGAGEMENT IN BOHEMIA.

The following official telegram has been received here: "REICHENBACH, June 23. A slight skirmish has taken place between the Prussian Magdeburg Regiment of Hussars and Brandenburg Dragoons and the Austrian Radetzki and Lichtenstein Hussars. One Prussian lieutenant, Major Leicht, was wounded. The enemy

THE MONITEUR ON THE PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

Pants, June 25, 1866-Evening. The Monitour of this evening says: The advance of the Prussians into Bohemia will have the effect of preventing Gen. Benedek from entering Silesia. That an engagement will shortly take place in Bohemia ap

#### between Breitenighet and Sandlinbel the Prussians had the advantage. Movements of the Federal Army.

FRANKFORE, June 23,

MUNICH, June 25.

called.

Yesterday the Federal troops occupied Giessen. The traffic on the railway between that town and Wetzlar is FRANKPORT, June 24.

On Friday last 17,000 Wurtemburgers, Bavarians and LEIPSIC, June 23. A strong body of Prussian troops have been passing through the town since yesterday. Their destination is unknown, but

it is supposed they will operate against Hot, The Bayarian Generals Prince Thurn and Taxis arrived yes terday evening at Hof, on the Saxon and Bavarian frontier. The Bavarian troops have not yet come up.

The King left here to-day for the beadquarters of the Bava-CAPITULATION OF THE HANOVERIAN ARMY.

The rumors current here yesterday of a junction having been effected between the Hanoverian troops and the Federal army

Major Jacobi, of the Hanoverian army, has arrived here

to make arrangements for the capitulation of the Hanoverian

The commander-in-chief of the Hanoverian troops has delared himself willing to capitulate to the Prussian troops in the Hanoverian officers are personally convinced that Hanoverian army is completely shut in by the superior num-

ber of the Prussian troops. The Prussians declared themselves ready to consent to It is believed that the officers will be permitted to withdraw with all the honors of war, together with their arms and horses, and that a free choice of a future residence will be left

to the King and Crown Prince of Hanover.
PARIS, June 23. The Moniteur says: "The Hanoverlans have succeeded in reaching the territory of Melningen, after having eluded the different Prussian corps of Meiningen, after having countries by which they were surrounded."

FRANKFORT, June 25.

It is announced here that the Hanoverian army has evaded near Witsenhausen, the Prussians by whom it was surrounded, It is officially announced that two attempts have been made by the Hanoverian army to break through the Prussian line between Eisnach and Gotha. The second attempt, which was them, it would have been more conducive to their internal, prosperity, if they could have pursued a peace made notwithstanding the truce agreed upon until 8 a. m. on

#### PRICE FOUR CENTS.

the 25th instant, was repulsed by the 4th Regiment of Prussian

Infantry. The Prussians sustained no loss, but several of the Hanoverlans were wounded.

sult. The King of Hanover insisted on a free passage for his troops into Bavaria to aid Austria against Italy. BERLIN, June 26.

detachments to escape have been repulsed. It is added that the King of Hanover has demanded 24 hours for deliberation

sistance from the Bavarian army.

### The German Contederation.

PRUSSIA AND BADEN. Muxrz, June 25, 1806.

Prussia.
PRUSSIA AND THE NORTH GREMAN STATES. WHIMAR, June 25, 1866.

Confederation of the following States: Oldenburg, Anhalt, the two Mecklenburgs, Schwarzburg,

Germany are upon the point of coming to a similar resolution.

accepted by all the North German States, with the exception of Sonony Hanover, Hesse and Nassau. Hangarian deserters have come into the Prussian outposts,

with their horses and acconterments.

A depot of them has been formed at Glogau. Hungarian officers are expected to arrive in order to organize them.

The Mecklenburg and Oldenburg armies have been mobilized. They will form a reserve corps with the other troops of

ition that the Elector should have a Ministry which should guarantee the observation of the Constitution of 1831. Had this been accepted the possession of his throne and his sovereign rights would have been guaranteed to him.

further hesitation.

The Elector, however, declined the conditions without

PRUSSIA AND THE MIDDLE STATES. The Prussian Government has decided not to carry out in law against the trade and shipping of a hostile country, and

Bruuswick has notified the Prassian Government her willingness to support the Prassian proposals for Reform. PRUSSIA AND LUBECK.

The Senate of this town has voted a resolution, subject to the approval of the Council of Burghers, declaring that the town of Lubeck pronounces without reserve in favor of an alsance with Prussia, and forbids the Lubeck representative at

LUBICK June \$5, 1866.

DARMSTADT, June 25, 1846. A decree has been Issued to-day prohibiting the export of; corn and entile into Prassis.

THE PEDERAL DIET. FRANKFORE June 25. In to-da, 's sitting of the l'ederal Diet, the representatives of

the 14th inst. constituted a repture of the Bund.

The President replied that the Prusslan invasion of Saxe Hanover and Hosse-Cassol, not the Diet's legal decision of the 14th inst. constituted a rapture of the Confederation. The Government of Waldeck he added, would violate its piedges it

The representatives of Lexemburg, Brunswick and Schamourg-Liuppe no longer take part in the deliberations of the

order of the day to the troops of Electoral Hesse. MECKLENBURGH-SCHWERIN Herr you Wickrede, the representative of Mecklenburgh-

recalled from his post at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, THE ELECTOR OF HE-SE CASSEL. STETTIN, Monday.

The Castle of Stettin has been assigned to the Elector of Hesse Cassel as his future residence, and he arrived here to-BAIONY. DRESDEN, Saturday. The Prussian Government have ordered that the utmost consideration shall be shown to the family of Herr Von Beust,

who were left behind in this town by the Minister. BOLSTEIN. Krit. Saturday. Baren Von Scheel Plessen has received an order from the

Governor of the Duchies during the absence of Gen. Von Man-Schleswig Holstein physicians will henceforth be allowed to

Bremen will accept the Prussian alliance, and will withdraw its representative from the Federal Diet.

porating the military and naval contingent of Bremen with the BADEN.

#### The Minister of Baden at the Court of Berlin has been re-The Grand Duke will join his forces to the Eighth Federal

HENGARY AND CROATIA. FLORENCE, Saturday Evening. The Florence journais publish advices from Figme stating that the war manifesto of the Emperor of Austria has pro-luced a very bad effect in Croatia and Hungary. It is re. marked that the Emperor only speaks of the Germans of the Empire, and does not even seek to interest the Selaves and Hungarians in the cause for which they are nevertheless led to shed their blood. It is added that sympathy for Italy be-

The Constitutionael of this evening publishes an article, signed by M. Bouiface, stating that in Belgium articles in citing to the crime of regicide continue to be published with

Evening .- To-day, in the Corps Legislatif, M. Larabure re-

newed the attempt to raise a discussion on foreign affairr. He declared that the Chamber ought not to separate without ex pressing its desire for peace, which he stated was the strue inerest of France.

The President reminded M. Larabure that the Chamber had esolved not to discuss the question funder present circum

M. Berryer claimed as his right and his duty to discuss a uestion in which France might be called upon to interfere. He added "Now that war exists, reserve on the part of the

It is stated on good authority that the negotiations for the capitulation of the Hanoverian army have remained without

It is again positively aunounced that the Hanoverian army is completely surrounded, and that the attempts made by some

on the conditions upon which his army has been called apon to capitulate. This demand has been granted, although it is believed to have been made in the expectation of receiving as-

# It is considered improbable here that this expectation will

The Grand Duke of Baden has broken off relations with

The Prussian Envoy in this city has received a dispatch from his Government announcing the withdrawal from the

Cobarg, Altenburg, Waldeck, and Detmold, The dispatch adds that several other States of Northern

Branco, June 23, 1866.
It is officially announced that the Prussian altinuce has been

Northern Germany near Torgan.

PEUSSIA AND ELECTORAL HERSE. BEHLIN, June 23, 1866. The official stationneigns of to-day says:
"After the entry of the Prussians into Electoral Hesse, the King of Prussia again made a fresh endeavor to come to an understanding with the Elector. On the 22d inst. the Prussian Minister of ered an alliance on the basis of the Pressian proposition for the formstian of a new Confederation, on con-

"It was therefore necessary that measures should be adopted to unect the two portions of the Prussian kingdom. The present military position of Prussia is a sure guaranty gainst a return to the former state of things

as instructed the commanders of the Prusslan men-of war to neither blockade Haneverian ports nor seles private property at sen, with the exception of contraband of war belonging to

the Federal Diet to take part in the Diet's resolutions. HESSE DARMSTADT.

tanbult and Waldeck notified the secession of those States from the Confederation, on the ground that the Diet's resolution of

it continued to hold back the contingent which the Diet had called upon it to furnish for garrison service.

The headquarters of the Federal army were transferred to-Prince Alexander of Hesse Darmstadt has addressed an

Schwerin at the Federal Diet, has arrived here, having been

Prussian Cabinet, authorizing him to exercise the powers of

BREMEN. It is believed that the Senate has come to an understanding with the Council of Burghers, according to which the town of

No decision has been arrived at on the question of incer-CARLSHUHE, June 26, 1668.

# Austria.

mes perceptible enough to cause some uneasiness to the Austrian authorities. The Hungarian Diet will shortly be prorogued for a fow

> ANOTHER SCENE IN THE LEGISLATURE Panis, June 25.

Chamber is no longer possible."

Shouts were raised, drowning the speaker's voice, and the

The Memorial Diplomatique, after noticing the circumstant that, notwithstanding the Prassian declaration that the Granic Confederacy is dissolved, the representative of Frantill continues his official relations with the Diet, proceeds

FRANCE AND THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.
The Memorial Diplomations after not to the property of the party of the property of the party of

Bee Bight Lage